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APPLICATION NO.	FILING DATE	FIRST NAMED INVENTOR	ATTORNEY DOCKET NO.	CONFIRMATION NO.
09/911,839	07/23/2001	David B. Kay	1546.007US1	3919

21186	7590	01/06/2006	EXAMINER

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ART UNIT	PAPER NUMBER
3628	

DATE MAILED: 01/06/2006

Please find below and/or attached an Office communication concerning this application or proceeding.

PTO-90C (Rev. 10/03)

-- *The MAILING DATE of this communication appears on the cover sheet with the correspondence address* --

Period for Reply

A SHORTENED STATUTORY PERIOD FOR REPLY IS SET TO EXPIRE *3* MONTH(S) OR THIRTY (30) DAYS, WHICHEVER IS LONGER, FROM THE MAILING DATE OF THIS COMMUNICATION.
- Extensions of time may be available under the provisions of 37 CFR 1.136(a). In no event, however, may a reply be timely filed after SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- If NO period for reply is specified above, the maximum statutory period will apply and will expire SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- Failure to reply within the set or extended period for reply will, by statute, cause the application to become ABANDONED (35 U.S.C. § 133).
  Any reply received by the Office later than three months after the mailing date of this communication, even if timely filed, may reduce any earned patent term adjustment. See 37 CFR 1.704(b).

Status

1)☒ Responsive to communication(s) filed on *29 August 2005*.

2a)☐ This action is **FINAL**.   2b)☒ This action is non-final.

3)☐ Since this application is in condition for allowance except for formal matters, prosecution as to the merits is closed in accordance with the practice under *Ex parte Quayle*, 1935 C.D. 11, 453 O.G. 213.

Disposition of Claims

4)☒ Claim(s) *1-16* is/are pending in the application.

     4a) Of the above claim(s) _____ is/are withdrawn from consideration.

5)☐ Claim(s) _____ is/are allowed.

6)☒ Claim(s) *1-16* is/are rejected.

7)☐ Claim(s) _____ is/are objected to.

8)☐ Claim(s) _____ are subject to restriction and/or election requirement.

Application Papers

9)☐ The specification is objected to by the Examiner.

10)☐ The drawing(s) filed on _____ is/are: a)☐ accepted or b)☐ objected to by the Examiner.

     Applicant may not request that any objection to the drawing(s) be held in abeyance. See 37 CFR 1.85(a).

     Replacement drawing sheet(s) including the correction is required if the drawing(s) is objected to. See 37 CFR 1.121(d).

11)☐ The oath or declaration is objected to by the Examiner. Note the attached Office Action or form PTO-152.

Priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119

12)☐ Acknowledgment is made of a claim for foreign priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119(a)-(d) or (f).

     a)☐ All   b)☐ Some * c)☐ None of:

        1.☐ Certified copies of the priority documents have been received.

        2.☐ Certified copies of the priority documents have been received in Application No. _____.

        3.☐ Copies of the certified copies of the priority documents have been received in this National Stage application from the International Bureau (PCT Rule 17.2(a)).

     * See the attached detailed Office action for a list of the certified copies not received.

Attachment(s)

1) ☒ Notice of References Cited (PTO-892)

2) ☐ Notice of Draftsperson's Patent Drawing Review (PTO-948)

3) ☐ Information Disclosure Statement(s) (PTO-1449 or PTO/SB/08)
     Paper No(s)/Mail Date _____.

4) ☐ Interview Summary (PTO-413)
     Paper No(s)/Mail Date. _____ .

5) ☐ Notice of Informal Patent Application (PTO-152)

6) ☐ Other: _____.

DETAILED ACTION

1.   In view of the Appeal Brief filed on 08/29/05, PROSECUTION IS HEREBY REOPENED. New grounds of rejections are set forth below.

To avoid abandonment of the application, appellant must exercise one of the following two options:

(1) file a reply under 37 CFR 1.111 (if this Office action is non-final) or a reply under 37 CFR 1.113 (if this Office action is final); or,

(2) request reinstatement of the appeal.

If reinstatement of the appeal is requested, such request must be accompanied by a supplemental appeal brief, but no new amendments, affidavits (37 CFR 1.130, 1.131 or 1.132) or other evidence are permitted. See 37 CFR 1.193(b)(2).

2. Claims 1-16 remained pending in this application.

Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 101

3.   35 U.S.C. 101 reads as follows:

Whoever invents or discovers any new and useful process, machine, manufacture, or composition of matter, or any new and useful improvement thereof, may obtain a patent therefor, subject to the conditions and requirements of this title.

Claims 1-2, 6, 8-15, are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 101 because the claimed invention is directed to non-statutory subject matter.

Applicant's claims are directed to an algorithm. Specifically, claim 1 recites "parsing", "determining" and "flagging", however these steps are mere ideas in the abstract (i.e., abstract idea, law of nature, natural phenomena) that do not apply, involve, for example) and abstract ideas without a practical application are found to be non-statutory subject matter. Therefore, Applicant's claims are non-statutory as they do not produce a useful, concrete and tangible result.

4.   35 U.S.C. 101 reads as follows:

Whoever invents or discovers any new and useful process, machine, manufacture, or composition of matter, or any new and useful improvement thereof, may obtain a patent therefor, subject to the conditions and requirements of this title.

Claims 2, 5, are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 101 because the claimed invention is
directed to non-statutory subject matter.

The structure classes for patentable invention are useful process,
machine, manufacture, composition. Applicant" s classes, however states "an article,
medium, computer, and system.

Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 112

5.   The following is a quotation of the second paragraph of 35 U.S.C. 112:
The specification shall conclude with one or more claims particularly pointing out and distinctly claiming
the subject matter which the applicant regards as his invention.
Claim 25 rejected under 35 U.S.C. 112, second paragraph, as being indefinite for

failing to particularly point out and distinctly claim the subject matter which

applicant regards as the invention.

In particular, Claim 1-2, states " a first concept node" which represents "data" and "at the
first concept node" which represents a physical location, it is unclear science one both
concepts nodes can be interpreted differently ...". For further examination, the examiner
interprets the limitation in light of this 112, second rejection.

Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 112

The term typical in claims 3-5, is a relative term which renders the claim indefinite. The term
typical is not defined by the claim, the specification does not provide a standard for
ascertaining the requisite degree, and one of ordinary skill in the art would not be reasonably
apprised of the scope of the invention ...". For further examination, the examiner interprets the
limitation in light of this 112, second rejection.

Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 103

6.   The following is a quotation of 35 U.S.C. 103(a) which forms the basis for all
obviousness rejections set forth in this Office action:
(a) A patent may not be obtained though the invention is not identically disclosed or
described as set forth in section 102 of this title, if the differences between the subject
matter sought to be patented and the prior art are such that the subject matter as a whole
would have been obvious at the time the invention was made to a person having ordinary
skill in the art to which said subject matter pertains. Patentability shall not be negatived
by the manner in which the invention was made.
7.   Claims 1-2, 6, 8-9, 13-14, 16, are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being
unpatentable over Beattie et al (Hereinafter Beattie U. S. Patent No 5,659, 742).

As per claims 1, Beattie discloses an information retrieval application, a computed assisted method for detecting content holes, comprising:

parsing a content body (see column 24 lines 29-54 and fig: 7a-b), into a plurality of concept nodes ("i. e, "terms in a query" see column 23 lines 38-65 and column 14 lines 29-65") including a first concept node and determining ("i. e, "first term in a query" see column 23 lines 38-65 and column 14 lines 29-65 and column 23 lines 9-67") and successful service interactions as a function of concept node, successful service interactions at the first concept node (see column 6 lines 55-65).

Beattie fails to explicitly teach percentage and below a predefined threshold, flagging a content hole.

However Beattie discloses exemplary search results list displayed in an open window on PC. As seen in FIG. 4A, the image displayed in window includes relevance scores, bibliographical information, readability information, size information, and a file type indicator(for indicating whether the document file corresponds to a textual document or a multi-media file). Relevance scores are listed in descending order from highest to lowest, and files representing textual documents and files representing multi media documents are interspersed in the list displayed in window and once the document file information described immediately above is displayed in window, the user may either select one of the documents listed in window for retrieval, or may instead perform a recursive search or a new search. If the user desires to perform a recursive search, processing proceeds to step, after which the process is repeated from step. However, as described above, during this recursive searching operation a logical AND operation is performed between the document identification numbers on the current search results list and the document identification numbers on the previous search results list to form a new current search results list in step. If the user desires to perform a new (non-recursive) search, processing proceeds to step and the process is again repeated.(Note abstract and see column 14 lines 41-65 and column 23 lines 9-67).

Therefore it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made that the teachings of Beattie relevance scores are listed in descending order from highest to lowest, and files representing textual documents and

files representing multi media documents are interspersed in the list displayed in
window and once the document file information described immediately above is
displayed in window could have perform the functions of percentage of successful
service interactions as a function of concept node, if the percentage of successful
service interactions at the first concept node is below a predefined threshold, flagging a
content hole because for example a relevance score or number or 75 over 100 can be
mathematically expressed as a percentage as in fig: 4a where various scores are
displayed is a indication of increase and decrease relevance score which would have
had to be flagged or identified in order to determine relevance scores.

As per claims 2, Beattie discloses an article comprising a computer readable
medium having instructions thereon, wherein the instructions when executed in a
computer create a system for executing a computer assisted method for detecting
content holes comprising:
parsing a content body into a plurality of concept nodes. ("i. e, "terms in a query" see
column 23 lines 38-65 and column 14 lines 29-65") including a first concept node and
determining("i. e, "first term in a query" see column 23 lines 38-65 and column 14 lines
29-65 and column 23 lines 9-67") and successful service interactions as a function of
concept node, successful service interactions at the first concept node (see column 6
lines 55-65).
Beattie fails to explicitly teach explicitly teach percentage and below a predefined
threshold, flagging a content hole.

However Beattie discloses exemplary search results list displayed in an open
window on PC. As seen in FIG. 4A, the image displayed in window includes relevance
scores, bibliographical information, readability information, size information, and a file
type indicator(for indicating whether the document file corresponds to a textual
document or a multi-media file). Relevance scores are listed in descending order from
highest to lowest, and files representing textual documents and files representing multi
media documents are interspersed in the list displayed in window and once the
document file information described immediately above is displayed in window, the user
may either select one of the documents listed in window for retrieval, or may instead

perform a recursive search or a new search. If the user desires to perform a recursive search, processing proceeds to step, after which the process is repeated from step. However, as described above, during this recursive searching operation a logical AND operation is performed between the document identification numbers on the current search results list and the document identification numbers on the previous search results list to form a new current search results list in step. If the user desires to perform a new (non-recursive) search, processing proceeds to step and the process is again repeated.(Note abstract and see column 14 lines 41-65 and column 23 lines 9-67).

Therefore it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made that the teachings of Beattie relevance scores are listed in descending order from highest to lowest, and files representing textual documents and files representing multi media documents are interspersed in the list displayed in window and once the document file information described immediately above is displayed in window could have perform the functions of percentage of successful service interactions as a function of concept node, if the percentage of successful service interactions at the first concept node is below a predefined threshold, flagging a content hole because for example a relevance score or number or 75 over 100 can be mathematically expressed as a percentage as in fig: 4a where various scores are displayed is a indication of increase and decrease relevance score which would have had to be flagged or identified in order to determine relevance scores.

As per claims 6, 16, Beattie discloses an information retrieval application, a computed assisted method for detecting content holes, comprising:
(a) parsing (see column 24 lines 29-54 and Fig:7a-b) a content body into a plurality of concept nodes ("i. e, "terms in query" see column 23 lines 38-65 and column 14 lines 29-65) including a first concept node ("i. e, first term in a query" see column 23 lines 38-65 and column 14 lines 29-65 and column 23 lines 9-67") and (b) determining successful service interactions (SSIs) as a function of the concept nodes (c) determining a queries and computing a content hole score for the first concept node as a function of at least one of (b), (c), and (d) (see column 6 lines 55-65).

Beattie fail to explicitly teach a percentage and below a predefined threshold, flagging a content hole.

However Beattie discloses exemplary search results list displayed in an open window on PC. As seen in FIG. 4A, the image displayed in window includes relevance scores, bibliographical information, readability information, size information, and a file type indicator(for indicating whether the document file corresponds to a textual document or a multi-media file). Relevance scores are listed in descending order from highest to lowest, and files representing textual documents and files representing multi media documents are interspersed in the list displayed in window and once the document file information described immediately above is displayed in window, the user may either select one of the documents listed in window for retrieval, or may instead perform a recursive search or a new search. If the user desires to perform a recursive search, processing proceeds to step, after which the process is repeated from step. However, as described above, during this recursive searching operation a logical AND operation is performed between the document identification numbers on the current search results list and the document identification numbers on the previous search results list to form a new current search results list in step. If the user desires to perform a new (non-recursive) search, processing proceeds to step and the process is again repeated.(Note abstract and see column 14 lines 41-65 and column 23 lines 9-67).

Therefore it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made that the teachings of Beattie relevance scores listed in descending order from highest to lowest, and files representing textual documents and files representing multi media documents are interspersed in the list displayed in window and once the document file information described immediately above is displayed in window could have perform the functions of percentage of successful service interactions as a function of concept node, if the percentage of successful service interactions at the first concept node is below a predefined threshold, flagging a content hole because for example a relevance score or number or 75 over 100 can be mathematically expressed as a percentage as in fig: 4a where various scores are

displayed is a indication of increase and decrease relevance score which would have
had to be flagged or identified in order to determine relevance scores.

As per claim 8, Beattie discloses in which each concept node represents a
concept for the content body. ("i. e, "term in a query" see column 23 lines 38-65 and
column 14 lines 29-65 and column 23 lines 9-67") .

.   As per claim 9, Beattie discloses in which the successful service interaction
comprises a query from a user for which returned content matches that user's intent.
(see column 6 lines 55-65 and column 23 lines 38-65 and column 14 lines 29-65 and
column 23 lines 9-67") .

As per claim 13, Beattie discloses in which each concept node represents a
concept for the content body. ("i. e, "term in a query" see column 23 lines 38-65 and
column 14 lines 29-65 and column 23 lines 9-67") .

As per claim 14, Beattie discloses in which the successful service interaction
comprises a query from a user for which returned content matches ("i. e, resultant
dataset") that user's intent. (see column 6 lines 55-65 and column 23 lines 38-65 and
column 14 lines 29-65 and column 23 lines 9-67") .

8.   Claims 3-5, 7, 10-12, 15, are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being
unpatentable over Beattie et al (Hereinafter Beattie U. S. Patent No 6,643, 640) in view
of Arai (U.S. Patent No 6, 714, 920).

As per claim 3, Beattie discloses in a defined information retrieval system, a
computer assisted method of charging for services, comprising:
determining successful service interactions in a typical information retrieval system.
(see column 6 lines 55-65) and determining of successful service interactions for
services provided in the defined information retrieval system. (see column 23 lines 38-
65 and column 14 lines 29-65 and column 23 lines 9-67").

Beattie fail to explicitly teach percentage and billing as a function of the difference
between the percentage of successful service interactions in a typical information
retrieval system and the percentage of successful service interactions for services
provided in the defined information retrieval system.

However Beattie discloses exemplary search results list displayed in an open window on PC. As seen in FIG. 4A, the image displayed in window includes relevance scores, bibliographical information, readability information, size information, and a file type indicator(for indicating whether the document file corresponds to a textual document or a multi-media file). Relevance scores are listed in descending order from highest to lowest, and files representing textual documents and files representing multi media documents are interspersed in the list displayed in window and once the document file information described immediately above is displayed in window, the user may either select one of the documents listed in window for retrieval, or may instead perform a recursive search or a new search. If the user desires to perform a recursive search, processing proceeds to step, after which the process is repeated from step. However, as described above, during this recursive searching operation a logical AND operation is performed between the document identification numbers on the current search results list and the document identification numbers on the previous search results list to form a new current search results list in step. If the user desires to perform a new (non-recursive) search, processing proceeds to step and the process is again repeated.(Note abstract and see column 14 lines 41-65 and column 23 lines 9-67).

Therefore it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made that the teachings of Beattie relevance scores are listed in descending order from highest to lowest, and files representing textual documents and files representing multi media documents are interspersed in the list displayed in window and once the document file information described immediately above is displayed in window could have perform the functions of percentage of successful service interactions as a function of concept node, if the percentage of successful service interactions at the first concept node is below a predefined threshold, flagging a content hole because for example a relevance score or number or 75 over 100 can be mathematically expressed as a percentage as in fig: 4a where various scores are displayed is a indication of increase and decrease relevance score which would have had to be flagged or identified in order to determine relevance scores.

Beattie fail to explicitly teach billing as a function of the difference between the percentage of successful service interactions in a typical information retrieval system and the percentage of successful service interactions for services provided in the defined information retrieval system.

However Arai discloses a sub-information outputting means for reading out and outputting the sub-information selected by the sub-information selecting means from the sub-information memorizing means; a main information outputting means for reading out and outputting the main information retrieved by the main information retrieving means from the main information memorizing means; and a billing means which carries out the billing of the main information outputted by the main information outputting process and reduces the amount of money to be billed when an output by the sub-information outputting process is executed with respect to the sub-information on the main information which is an object of the billing.(Note abstract and see column 2 lines 34-57 and column 21 lines 38-57).

Therefore it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to modify the teachings of Beattie to include billing as a function of the difference between the percentage of successful service interactions in a typical information retrieval system and the percentage of successful service interactions for services provided in the defined information retrieval system taught by Arai in order to provide an accurate bill for services provided.

As per claim 4,   Beattie discloses, the computer assisted method wherein determining a percentage of successful service interactions for services provided in the defined information retrieval system includes:

parsing a content body into a plurality of concept nodes ("i. e, "terms in a query" see column 23 lines 38-65 and column 14 lines 29-65") including a first concept node ("i. e, "first term in a query" see column 23 lines 38-65 and column 14 lines 29-65 and column 23 lines 9-67")   determining a of successful service interactions as a function of each concept node. (see column 6 lines 55-65).

Beattie fail to explicitly teach billing as a function of the difference between the percentage of successful service interactions in a typical information retrieval system

and the percentage of successful service interactions for services provided in the defined information retrieval system.

However Arai discloses a sub-information outputting means for reading out and outputting the sub-information selected by the sub-information selecting means from the sub-information memorizing means; a main information outputting means for reading out and outputting the main information retrieved by the main information retrieving means from the main information memorizing means; and a billing means which carries out the billing of the main information outputted by the main information outputting process and reduces the amount of money to be billed when an output by the sub-information outputting process is executed with respect to the sub-information on the main information which is an object of the billing.(Note abstract and see column 2 lines 34-57 and column 21 lines 38-57).

Therefore it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to modify the teachings of Beattie to include billing as a function of the difference between the percentage of successful service interactions in a typical information retrieval system and the percentage of successful service interactions for services provided in the defined information retrieval system taught by Arai in order to provide an accurate bill for services provided.

As per claim 5, Beattie discloses, an article comprising a computer readable medium having instructions thereon, wherein the instructions, when executed in a computer, create a system for executing a computer-assisted method, the method comprising:

parsing a content body (see column 24 lines 29-54 and fig: 7a-b) into a plurality of concept nodes. ("i. e, "sever nodes" see column 4 lines 40-65) including a first concept node ("i. e, "terms in a query" see column 23 lines 38-65 and column 14 lines 29-65") determining successful service interactions as a function of each concept node. (see column 6 lines 55-65).

Beattie fails to teach percentage and billing as a function of the difference between the percentage of successful service interactions in a typical information retrieval system and the percentage of successful service interactions for services provided in

the defined information retrieval system includes weighting successful interactions as a function of concept node.

However Beattie discloses exemplary search results list displayed in an open window on PC. As seen in FIG. 4A, the image displayed in window includes relevance scores, bibliographical information, readability information, size information, and a file type indicator(for indicating whether the document file corresponds to a textual document or a multi-media file). Relevance scores are listed in descending order from highest to lowest, and files representing textual documents and files representing multi media documents are interspersed in the list displayed in window and once the document file information described immediately above is displayed in window, the user may either select one of the documents listed in window for retrieval, or may instead perform a recursive search or a new search. If the user desires to perform a recursive search, processing proceeds to step, after which the process is repeated from step. However, as described above, during this recursive searching operation a logical AND operation is performed between the document identification numbers on the current search results list and the document identification numbers on the previous search results list to form a new current search results list in step. If the user desires to perform a new (non-recursive) search, processing proceeds to step and the process is again repeated.(Note abstract and see column 14 lines 41-65 and column 23 lines 9-67).

Therefore it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made that the teachings of Beattie relevance scores are listed in descending order from highest to lowest, and files representing textual documents and files representing multi media documents are interspersed in the list displayed in window and once the document file information described immediately above is displayed in window could have perform the functions of percentage of successful service interactions as a function of concept node, if the percentage of successful service interactions at the first concept node is below a predefined threshold, flagging a content hole because for example a relevance score or number or 75 over 100 can be mathematically expressed as a percentage as in fig: 4a where various scores are

displayed is a indication of increase and decrease relevance score which would have had to be flagged or identified in order to determine relevance scores.

Beattie fail to explicitly teach billing as a function of the difference between the percentage of successful service interactions in a typical information retrieval system and the percentage of successful service interactions for services provided in the defined information retrieval system includes weighting successful interactions as a function of concept node.

However Arai discloses a sub-information outputting means for reading out and outputting the sub-information selected by the sub-information selecting means from the sub-information memorizing means; a main information outputting means for reading out and outputting the main information retrieved by the main information retrieving means from the main information memorizing means; and a billing means which carries out the billing of the main information outputted by the main information outputting process and reduces the amount of money to be billed when an output by the sub-information outputting process is executed with respect to the sub-information on the main information which is an object of the billing.(Note abstract and see column 2 lines 34-57 and column 21 lines 38-57).

Therefore it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to modify the teachings of Beattle to include billing as a function of the difference between the percentage of successful service interactions in a typical information retrieval system and the percentage of successful service interactions for services provided in the defined information retrieval system includes weighting successful interactions as a function of concept node taught by Arai in order to provide an accurate bill for services provided.

As per claim 7, Beattie discloses in a defined information retrieval system, a computer assisted method of charging for services, comprising:
determining a number of successful service interactions an information retrieval system over a period of time. (see column 6 lines 55-65).

Beattie fail to explicitly teach billing as a function of the number of successful service interactions in a typical information retrieval system over a period of time.

However Arai discloses a sub-information outputting means for reading out and outputting the sub-information selected by the sub-information selecting means from the sub-information memorizing means; a main information outputting means for reading out and outputting the main information retrieved by the main information retrieving means from the main information memorizing means; and a billing means which carries out the billing of the main information outputted by the main information outputting process and reduces the amount of money to be billed when an output by the sub-information outputting process is executed with respect to the sub-information on the main information which is an object of the billing.(Note abstract and see column 2 lines 34-57 and column 21 lines 38-57).

Therefore it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to modify the teachings of Beattie to include billing as a function of the number of successful service interactions in a typical information retrieval system over a period of time taught by Arai in order to provide an accurate bill for services provided.

As per claim 10, Beattie discloses in which the successful service interaction comprises a query from a user for which returned content matches that user's intent. (see column 6 lines 55-65 and column 23 lines 38-65 and column 14 lines 29-65 and column 23 lines 9-67") .

As per claim 11, Beattie discloses 4, in which each concept node represents a concept for the content body. ("i. e, "term in a query" see column 23 lines 38-65 and column 14 lines 29-65 and column 23 lines 9-67") .

As per claim 12, Beattie discloses 4, in which the successful service interaction comprises a query from a user for which returned content matches that user's intent. (see column 6 lines 55-65 and column 23 lines 38-65 and column 14 lines 29-65 and column 23 lines 9-67") .

As per claim 15, Beattie discloses which the successful service interaction comprises a query from a user for which returned content matches that user's intent. (see column 6 lines 55-65 and column 23 lines 38-65 and column 14 lines 29-65 and column 23 lines 9-67") .

Conclusion

RESPONSE TO ARGUMENTS

9.   Applicant's arguments files on 08/29/05 have been fully considered but they are moot in view of new grounds of rejections.
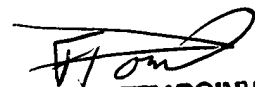
Any inquiry concerning this communication or earlier communications from the examiner should be directed to Clement B Graham whose telephone number is 703-305-1874. The examiner can normally be reached on 7am to 5pm.

If attempts to reach the examiner by telephone are unsuccessful, the examiner's supervisor, Hyung S. Sough can be reached on 703-308-0505. The fax phone numbers for the organization where this application or proceeding is assigned are 703-305-0040 for regular communications and 703-305-0040 for After Final communications.

Any inquiry of a general nature or relating to the status of this application or proceeding should be directed to the receptionist whose telephone number is 703-305-3900.

CG
January 14, 2005